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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.)
Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

No. 17, 108.

號八十月三年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918.

午戌次五午七初民華中

Price \$3.00 Per Month.

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OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to have the
Colonial Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
reside in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**

WHICH ARE THE LEADERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,600,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,800
11—Fire Funds £3,837,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,690
Sinking Fund Account £128,230

£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,683
Branches 2,141,683
Revenue Marine Department 337,229
Other Receipts 476,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

WEEK END
8.00 a.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CAR on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and public notice available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
notes or by Cheque or Cashier's order
payable to Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.**

**BUSINESS NOTICES:
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mandeville,
or from Messrs. T. & S. Cox, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 5" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

WATSON'S EUMINTOL

A Liquid Dentifrice having all the Characteristics
of Odol.

Applied directly on the brush it cleanses the teeth and
prevents their decay.

When mixed with water it forms a pleasant antiseptic mouth
wash, which purifies and refreshes the whole mouth.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done to this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 feet long.

Works Office, 25, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 100.
Shipping Office, 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 100.
Repairs furnished on application. WONG JING WA, Manager.

Established April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

**THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FIRING ACROSS THE WHOLE
FRONT.

London, Mar. 17.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We made successful raids in the
neighbourhoods of Epehy and
Gavrelle. We repulsed a raid north-
ward of Lens.

Hostile artillery firing was active
southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai
Road, in the Scarpe Valley, east-
ward of Polygon Wood, also against
our near defences southward of Lens
between the La Bassée Canal and
Lys.

It was very active south-westward
of Cambrai, along the whole front
from the La Bassée Canal to the
Menin Road.

AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

ENEMY BARRACKS AND
FACTORIES COPIOUSLY
BOMBED.

London, Mar. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's
report on aviation, reconnaissance,
artillery work, photography and
bombing, says:—
There was a great deal of air
fighting east of the lines on the
whole front yesterday.

Over 12 tons of bombs were
dropped on rest billets, ammunition
deposits, aerodromes, also a successful
raid on the important railway sidings
at Hirson, bits being obtained on the
railway.

We brought down 12 machines and
drove down seven others out of
control.

None of our machines were
destroyed.

Our nightfliers continued their
activity until the morning, dropping
over 8½ tons of bombs on rest
billets. All returned.

Our aeroplanes to-day attacked
military objectives in Germany.
Fourteen heavy and ten lighter
bombs were dropped on barracks,
munition factories and the railway
station of Zweibrücken. Bombs
were seen on the barracks and all
round the railway station.

Our formation was attacked by
scouts and anti-aircraft guns, but all
our machines returned.

**ITALIAN RUMOURS OF EARLY
PEACE.**

AUTHORS AND DISSEMINA-
TORS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Rome, Mar. 17.

The Ministry of the Interior has
ordered an investigation into the
origin of the rumours of early peace
current in Italy, and the prosecution
of the authors and disseminators.

AMERICA'S CARDINAL DUTY.

SUPPLY OF NINETY MILLION
BUSHELS OF GRAIN.

Washington, Mar. 17.

The Department of Agriculture
estimates that the wheat holdings
of mills and elevators amount to
98,972,000 bushels, a decrease of 20
million bushels compared with last
year.

The Food Administrator declares
that flour stocks are only thirty per
cent of the normal quantity needed
until July 1st, but he intends to carry
out a programme of supplying 90
million bushels of grain to the Allies
between January 1st and July 1st,
which is regarded as America's most
important duty.

**RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY
RATIFIED.**

DISSENSION IN POLITICAL RANKS.

Petrograd, Mar. 17.

The Peace Treaty was ratified at
midnight on the 15th instant, after
an open vote.

M. Steinberg, the Commissary of
Justice, has announced that the Left
Social Revolutionaries refused re-
sponsibility and reserved the right
to hinder the fulfilment of the terms
of the Treaty by all means in their
power.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

FORMER FINANCE MINISTER
ON THE SITUATION.

Amsterdam, Mar. 17.

A Bucharest message states that
M. Marghiloman, the former Rumanian
Finance Minister, in an inter-
view, said the sooner Rumania con-
cluded peace the better would be her
position.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

REPORTED DESPATCH OF
TROOPS TO SIBERIA
DENIED.

Tokyo, Mar. 18.

Replying to the leader of the
Opposition, the Premier stated that
no relations existed between Japan
and Chang Tso Lin, the Military
Governor of Mukden. The Premier
was not aware that Japan or other
Powers had protested against the
conveyance of Chang Tso Lin's
troops over the Peking-Mukden rail-
way in contravention of the Boxer
Treaty, but he added that dissension
and disputes between the Northern
and Southern parties of China con-
stituted a serious concern to the
interests of Japan who, however,
had not attempted to mediate. The
report of the despatch of a small
body of Entente troops to Siberia
was without foundation.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

GOVERNMENT DECREE
RESENTED IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Mar. 17.

A decree places the Telegraph
Offices under military control.

The despatch of telegrams is tem-
porarily suspended.

The measure is a result of the
resistance of the employees to a
decree dissolving unions in Govern-
ment offices.

A similar step is threatened in
regard to the Post Offices, whose
employees protested against the order
depriving them of immunity against
summary dismissal.

BUTTER FOR THE ENEMY.

FINLAND'S AID TO GERMANY.

Stockholm, Mar. 17.

The Finnish food committee has
rationed butter with a view to ex-
porting the surplus to Germany in
exchange for corn.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 17.

In the Silver Market offerings are
small and the market is steady.

London, Mar. 18.

The Silver Market is steady.

(Continued on Page 5.)

RUB IN IN

A good many people think rheuma-
tism cannot be cured without
taking powerful medicine. Chas. Allen's
Pain-Reliever, however, is a powerful
remedy, and has cured many rheumatism
cases without the use of any
other medicine. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

INTIMATIONS

CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANTON MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held at the Canton Club Theatre (by kind permission) WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1918, at 8.30 P.M.

Business.—To receive the Annual Report of the Directors of the Canton Medical Missionary Union and to consider any other business brought before the meeting.

J. M. WRIGHT, M.D.,
Secretary.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, and SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 13, 1918.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under-Secretary at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 7, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, RENÉ SALLÉ, Successor, has as from the 13th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAFIQUE & Co., the S.S. "RAYOL" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAFIQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone 950.

P. A. LAFIQUE & Co.

Maison, A. R. MARTY,
René SALLÉ, Successor.
Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED by Messrs. JAMES & NICHOLSON, Limited, of London, to be their SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands for the sale of their "Vaseline" Cream, Palmolive Soap, and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 15, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these Examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:

- Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.
- Two President's Scholarships of Four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.
- Four cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

Hongkong, Mar. 14, 1918.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 5.30 P.M. (Sundays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE " "
PORE " "
BEEF " "
LIVER " "
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE " "
&c., &c., &c.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

7201 (A Perfect Day... Tenor
Somewhere a Voice... Duet

7218 (When You come Home... Tenor
In an Old-Fashioned Town

7235 (I know a lovely Garden...
Island of Dreams

7234 (Because...
(An Evening Song

7219 (British Boys...
(God keep you Safe

THE ANDERSON MUSIC

CO., LTD.

TEL. 1223

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

IN

“Embassy”

No. 77 CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for

10 No. 1

Coupons each.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK
or CREAM

do.

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Redeemable for

20 No. 1 Coupons

for a pkt. of 1/2 doz.

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BERNARD SHAW

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who has just solved the Irish question by suggesting Home Rule for England, was asked by a representative of the “Observer” for his impressions of the situation in Ireland.

“I perceive,” he replied to the interviewer, “you are an Englishman.”

“How?”

“Well, your country is in a mess compared to which the Irish mess is the most negligible of parish squabbles. Yet you are not in the least interested in England, and are full of anxiety about Ireland. Does it occur to you that by the time England is through with the emancipation of all the oppressed people on earth, with the trifling exception of the oppressed people of Lambeth, Shoreditch, and the slums of Liverpool, and so forth, their own affairs may have fallen into some confusion?”

“You see, Mr. Shaw, you are not an Englishman, but an Irishman; and an interviewing you I am free to say is free from the English fault of being interested in every country except your own.”

“A COMPARISON WITH IRELAND. ‘Not a bit of it. I am like a doctor; I am interested in the worst cases, provided they are curable. Now I tell you that England's condition is far graver than Ireland's and has been so ever since the Land Purchase Acts gave a respite to the Irish land question by beginning landlordism all over again. Ireland can take care of herself if you will only let her. But what would England be like if there was not such a lot of money to be made by hawking and robbing her? You never ask for Home Rule here.”

“We think we have got it.”

“You haven't got it. What you have is Castle government, aggravated by the fact that whereas the Dublin Castle officials are Irishmen, German, Welshmen, Scots, Jews, Cape Dutchmen, and heaven knows what. The House of Commons is a deplorable assembly.”

“That is a way of describing them. Why not be amiable, and call them sons of the Empire instead?”

“Well, perhaps because I want to set myself right with the public by expressing the very low opinion it now has of the House of Commons. The House is not respected and is not popular.”

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

cure Bloating, Sick Headaches, Liver Troubles, Constipation, and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or get them for 60 cents the packet from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Southmen Road, Shanghai.

Everyone sees that it has been unable to govern in war-time and has had to hand the country over, bound hand and foot, to a bureaucracy which it cannot control, though a handful of members insist it, and even occasionally subject it to some serious political criticism. Do you realise how dangerous this is? Unless the nation holds together, and holds hard and confidently, the war will break us up as it has broken Russia up.”

A DEAD COMMONS.

“But how would you restore confidence in the House of Commons?”

“It cannot be done; the wretched old machine is dead: it is no longer over a comfortable asylum for the aged.”

“But that can be said for it is that its corpse has ceased to offend; what walks to-day is its ghost. It would be a crime to restore confidence in it even if that were possible, because it cannot do its work, and would only betray us again. To restore public interest, which is the first step to restoring public confidence, you must first announce the funeral of the institution, which will be received with gasps of relief and shouts of gladness wherever the English language is spoken. And you must replace it as far as England is concerned by two new Parliaments: a real English Home Rule Parliament from which persons with Irish, Scottish, and German accents will be barred out like militant suffragettes, and a Federal Parliament of the British Isles.”

ENGLAND'S NEEDS.

“Your Irish scheme, in fact, Mr. Shaw?”

“Shaw! My English scheme. Have I ever troubled about Ireland? It was troubling about itself very effectively without my help. But this poor, helpless, unfortunate England with its foot-bell and its cricket, and its little suburban perry ready to die for the chief who promises to keep the rates down: these are the heathens to whom I am a missionary, and would have been a martyr long ago if they had been capable of taking notice of me. I was driving at England, a big change and a new sort of Parliament you will get six years' active Government and hopeful public interest in it. Look at the London County Council, now as active and reactionary as the old ‘Metropolitan’ Board of Works, which it supplanted, and which, nevertheless, managed to embark the Thames before it went rotten. Well, incredible as it now seems, the

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

“Only a Cough” but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Patents \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

OR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Guarantees best and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brains & Nerves. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure: HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so. ORDINARY MILK is usually unsterilized: HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking. ORDINARY MILK often disagrees: HORLICK'S never does. ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly: HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely. ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it: HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in all sizes, 1/4, 1/2 & 1 lb. (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE “CHINA MAIL” LTD.,

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLANKS	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
TAI KOW TSLIP					
James Watson Dock	100	10	10	10	10
ABEL Dock	100	10	10	10	10
Long Dock	100	10	10	10	10
Longest Dock	100	10	10	10	10

Read Office: KOWLOON

Address: Enquiries to the Chief Manager

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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MOTOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE NAVAL STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
One UPRIGHT PIANO by
BRINSFORD & SONS, London.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 235

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE NAVAL STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,
the 21st March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at
Rock Villa, No. 13, Wong-Nai-Chong
Road, (next door to Le Calvaire),
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc., etc.

Carved Blackwood Overmantel,
Settees, Curio and Silver Cabinet, Joss
Table, etc.
Teakwood Sideboard and Dinner
Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, China
Cabinet, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc.
Teakwood Twin Beds, Teakwood
Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Double
Bed.
Teakwood Ice-chest, Cooking Stove
and Utensils, etc.

Also
PIANO in splendid condition by
S. Montre & Co., excellent Gramophone,
records and record cabinet, white
Cockatoo and cage, etc.
On view from Wednesday, the 20th
at Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 223

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. FURNACE LOWTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,
the 25th March, 1918, commencing at
11 a.m., at Ma-tan-kok,
Kowloon City Road,
A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS'
PLANT,

Two 16-hp. Invenible vertical double
crank compound steam condensing twin
screw direct acting centrifugal pumping
engines (one left hand and one right
hand) steam cylinders 6 1/2 in. by 12 in. by
15 in. stroke with suction and delivery
pipes and suction and delivery pipes for a lift
of about 90 feet.

Two Casts Rock and Ore Breakers
(Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right
angle style, and one No. 3 right angle
style with revolving screens, concave
timers and fittings.

One 30 in. by 10 in. Blake (rubber
Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese
jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete
Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings,
various and spare gear.

One 6 in. Double Cylinder Matchless
Pump by Peare & Son, 12 in. cylinders
14 in. stroke with suction and delivery
pipes about 90 ft.

One 16 H.P. double cyl. Robey Port
able Engine with usual fittings and
mountings.

One 8 in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump
with suction and delivery pipes about
75-80 ft.

Also
A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old
Metal, etc.
On view from 10th March.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 19th March, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

Six "MIAMI" MOTOR CYCLES.
The premier light weight, high
tension gear driven armoured magneto
with fixed spark, patent valveless
handle bar control, &c. complete with
tools and accessories.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 237

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and
Hem-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed
Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask
Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels,
Turkish Towels, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 233

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

One UPRIGHT PIANO by Robinson
Piano Co.
" " " by Challen &
Sons.
" " " by Chappell &
Co.
" " " by Koch &
Sohne
And
THE HISTORIAN'S HISTORY OF
THE WORLD IN 25 Vols.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 244

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK
TWIN BEDSTEDS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., and a
Large Assortment of
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-
room Furniture, comprising Double and
Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bed-
steads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards,
Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional
Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,
Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery,
Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils,
Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables,
Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood
Furniture, including large 8-Fold Black-
wood Screen with 8-Coloured Panels,
Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures,
&c., &c. Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe,
Several Carpets, &c., &c.

Also
One three quarter size BILLIARD
TABLE with Accessories.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 13, 1918. 234

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,
the 22nd March, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,

One FOX-TERRIER PUP, about
three months old.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 243

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORTS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The Australians encountered a strong
patrol last night in the neighbourhood
of the Ypres-Comines canal and took 37
prisoners. Our casualties were light.
The Australians successfully raided
westward of Houtem and in the neigh-
bourhood of Gapaard, securing prisoners
and inflicting casualties.

There was great activity of hostile
artillery from Vermelles to south of
Armentieres.
The Portuguese drove back a strong
enemy party in this neighbourhood.

THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We entered the enemy's lines west-
ward of Villers Ghuilain and brought
back prisoners. We repulsed raids in
the neighbourhoods of Passchendaele
and Poelcapelle.

There was reciprocal artillery firing,
south-westward and westward of Cam-
bais, south-westward of Armentieres and
in the Messines-Menin Road sectors.

FIRST PERMANENT ADVANCE BY THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Reuter's correspondent with the
American Army in France states that
the Americans in the Lunerville sector
have retained and consolidated the
enemy's trenches north-east of Badon-
viller, which they captured in a recent
raid. This is the first permanent
American advance in France and enables
the Americans and French to operate
on higher ground.

A feeble German attempt to re-take
them was repulsed.

A FRENCH SUCCESS.

A French communique states: We
drove out the enemy from the trenches
he occupied west of Montcornet in
Champagne on the 1st inst. and took
42 prisoners. A detachment simultane-
ously penetrated the German lines at
Moutbond and brought back prisoners.

THE COMING TITANIC STRUGGLE.

FEVER-HEAT PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, March 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French
headquarters says:—
Although the enemy does not give
any sign when the long-promised
offensive will break he is still accumu-
lating men and material on our front
with an intention, which seemingly
admits of only one explanation. He has
180 divisions on the Franco-Belgian
fronts and over one third of these are
in reserve ready to be hurled at any
point selected.

Why the Germans are allowing week
after week of wonderful weather to pass
without moving is possibly explained by
their anxiety to know exactly how
many divisions still in Russia can be
counted upon for the West before
committing themselves to the most
dangerous and most unpromising
venture of the war.

Behind the enemy's front his pre-
parations are evident. New aeroplanes
and new roads and immense hutments are
continually being constructed. His
reserves are in cantonments far from
the front, hence it is impossible to know
the point where the attack may be
expected. If he attacks he will strike
all on the chance of victory.

Our defence preparations are on a
most formidable scale.

BRITISH DETERMINATION.

AS STRONG AS DURING NAPOLEONIC WARS.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

M. Albert Thomas, writing to the
"Daily Chronicle" of his impressions of
a visit to Great Britain, says, he was
overjoyed to witness the strength and
greatness of industrial Britain. The
whole extended activities testified that
the British realised that economic means
were necessary to secure the triumph of
the ideals of freedom so dear to Britain
and France. The very constitution of
the British Empire, and the long
established intercourse between Great
Britain and her Dominions constituted
the best foundations for a League of
Nations.

M. Thomas says that opinion in Great
Britain was better than he had been led
to expect. A rumour was spread on the
Continent a few weeks ago that Great
Britain was seized with a great longing
for peace and her Government was
searching for a means of ending the war
at the earliest.

His visit had convinced him that
British tenacity and determination to
prosecute the war was as strong as
during the Napoleonic wars.

REPRISALS FOR GERMAN MEASURES.

TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Reuter is informed that the German
Government having intimated that they
consider themselves entitled to place
British officers in whatever localities
may be convenient, whether such
localities are specially liable to air-raids
or not, the British Government has
naturally decided to adopt a similar
course in the case of German officers.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO ALLIES.

MR. ASQUITH ON RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech to the
Women's Liberal Federation, said the
alleged Russo-German peace was an
object lesson of the kind of peace
Germany would seek to impose on the
Allies. Victory was the only road
whereby the peace of the world would
be placed beyond the jeopardy of
ambitions and the rivalry of selfish
and mischief-making interests and forces.
(Loud cheers.)

PUBLICATION OF SHIPPING LOSSES.

MUCH LESS THAN ENEMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

During the discussion of the Ap-
propriations Bill Mr. Bonar Law said
publication of the tonnage losses was
being discussed by the Allies. He
hoped Sir Eric Geddes would be
able to give accurate figures when
making his shipbuilding statement on
the 20th inst. Nothing but good
could result from publication, as the
losses were much less than the
enemy's estimates.

The real reason for publication was
to make the men in the shipyards
feel that their work was equally as
vital to the war as fighting in the
trenches. He was certain the re-
sults would astonish those who were
disappointed now and they would be
very much better in future.

The Government realised the
necessity of securing the hearty co-
operation of the shipyard workers.
The Premier was continually engaged
with the problem. He and Sir Eric
Geddes to-day had seen a number of
representative shipbuilders. The
number of men in the shipyards was
steadily increasing.

When results were bad in January
and February there was no scarcity
of steel and the amount of labour
was far greater than in the previous
three months, when the results were
good.

More men were being brought
from the Army but it was not easy
to get them owing to the reluctance
of commanders to lose good men,
and the reluctance of the men to
leave their comrades in the trenches.
The Appropriations Bill passed its
third reading.

THE DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

REASONS FOR ALLIED ACTION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Light is thrown on the Allied action
in regard to Dutch shipping by the
statement of the United States War
Trade Board that cumulative evidence
shows that Germany is now using
submarines to prevent neighbour
neutral shipping food from the United
States or the Allies in order to starve
outwards into political and economic
dependence on Germany.

There are also indications that sub-
marines are being used to destroy
neutral shipping regardless of its
employment in order to weaken neutral
competitors of Germany after the war.

The campaign of intimidation of
Holland and Scandinavia which the
German Press is carrying on is obviously
intended to prevent neutrals from
completing agreements which benefit
neutrals, equally with the United States
and the Allies.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial
on the formation of the Allied Maritime
Council in conjunction with the
announcement regarding Dutch ship-
ping, indicates that the Allies have at
length realised that the enemy's sea
offensive cannot be treated as less
important than his advertised land
offensive in the West.

The journal suggests it may be a
matter of serious consideration for
the United States whether it would
not be more helpful by temporarily
holding back reinforcements of troops
and increasing food supplies, and
concluding by urging drastic re-
organisation of the British shipbuild-
ing administration and the employ-
ment of 80,000 more men in ship-
yards.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOATS SEIZED.

GERMANS OCCUPY ABO.

Stockholm, Mar. 14.

The Germans occupying Abo num-
bered three thousand with artillery.
They came from the Aaland Islands.
The town was bombarded for half
an hour.

Three Russian torpedo-boats and
a number of mine-sweepers were
seized.

JAPANESE AID TO ALLIES.

MR. BALFOUR'S INDICTMENT AGAINST THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Balfour, continuing his reply
to Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Liberal
Member for Northampton, on the
Russo-Japanese situation, said if the
time came for Japanese aid two
points must be remembered. The
Japanese would be friends and
Allies of Russia against Germany
and their object would be the pre-
servation of Russia from Germany.
Mr. Balfour did not suggest that
Germany might send a military
expedition to Vladivostok, which
would be militarily fatal and a waste
of time, but Russia to-day lay ab-
solutely derelict upon the waters,
disastrously open from end to end
for German penetration.

Apparently Mr. Lees Smith was
ignorant of how far this penetration
had already gone. A German officer
in Russia would be safer than an
Allied officer. Only one Bank was
allowed in Moscow and it was a
German Bank.

Russia sincerely desired to resist
German penetration, but, having
destroyed every instrument of resis-
tance, she was helpless. Therefore
why cannot the Allies supply what
is lacking?

Mr. Balfour graphically outlined
a prophesy of Russia's future with
Germany following her time-worn
plan of fostering disorder. Germany
always wished to encourage disorder
in any other country but her own.
If a country was republican Germany
endeavoured to introduce absolutism;
if it was an absolute country she
wished to encourage rebellion.
Her game was to make other Govern-
ments weak by stirring up divisions
unchecked. Therefore, Germany
would strive for perpetual Russian
disorders with the inevitable result
—because national unity was at
present at a low ebb. People who
come from Russia say that this dis-
order is intolerable. Any alternative
giving a semblance of order would be
better. Germany was waiting for
such an eventuality and would inter-
vene to establish a new government;
possibly some form of autocracy
which would be far worse than in the
pre-Revolutionary days, because it
would be an autocracy leaning upon
a Foreign Power for existence. Rus-
sian liberty would then be gone and
Russia would be a mere echo of the
Central Powers.

He was unable to see how Russia
could resist this "malady" without
external help. The question was:
Could any of the Allies go to Russia
with help and sympathy, which were
 sorely needed? America, Great
Britain, France and Japan all desired
to render aid to enable Russia to
surmount the great crisis of her
destiny.

Mr. Balfour very strongly repu-
diated that Japan was actuated by
selfish and dishonourable motives.
Any promise that Japan gave as
regards the integrity of Russia would
be kept loyally, as all her promises
had been kept. The sole object of
the Allies was to see Russia strong
and intact, secure and free, for only
then will the Revolution bear all the
fruit which its friends desired.

BRITAIN'S CONSTANT DESIRE FOR PEACE.

ADDITIONAL OVERWHELMING PROOF.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Times says the Stockholm
socialist newspaper Politiken pub-
lishes a Memorandum written by
Prince Lichnowsky on German policy
when he was Ambassador in London.
The Memorandum was written in
August, 1916, for the purpose of
expounding and justifying his po-
sition to his personal friends. Only
half-a-dozen typewritten copies were
made, one of which, through bet-
rayal, reached the Wilhelmstrasse,
where it caused a great scandal.
Another reached the Minority Social-
ists, who somehow got it across the
German frontier.

The document, which the Times
accepts as authentic, is chiefly im-
portant as affording additional over-
whelming proof of Great Britain's
constant desire for peace.

Prince Lichnowsky describes, how
on arrival in London in 1912, he
found that Sir Edward Grey refused
to give up the idea of an agreement
with Germany. "The British states-
men's aim," he wrote, "was not to
isolate Germany but to get Germany
to participate in an already estab-
lished concert by removing causes
of friction between England and Ger-
many and securing a world peace by
a network of agreements." He adds
that Sir Edward Grey seemed to find
a way out of every apparent dead-
lock.

The Times accepts the document
as authentic.

FRESH ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

SINISTER TURKISH INDICATION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Turkish assertion that there
was severe fighting with Armenian
bands who set Erzerum on fire prior
to its occupation is regarded as a
sinister warning of fresh Armenian
massacres.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PRINCE LYOFF ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 15.

The Commander of the Northern
Front has arrested Prince Lyoff.
M. Trotsky has been appointed
Commissary of Military Affairs. The
post of Commander-in-Chief has been
abolished.

Telephone communication between
Petrograd and Helsinki has been
interrupted for two days. The
reason is unknown.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Bill establishing a Secretariat
of the Overseas Trade Department
passed its second reading.
Mr. P. J. McKellen, the Trade
Commissioner for Singapore, is ex-
pected to leave England next week
to take up his appointment.

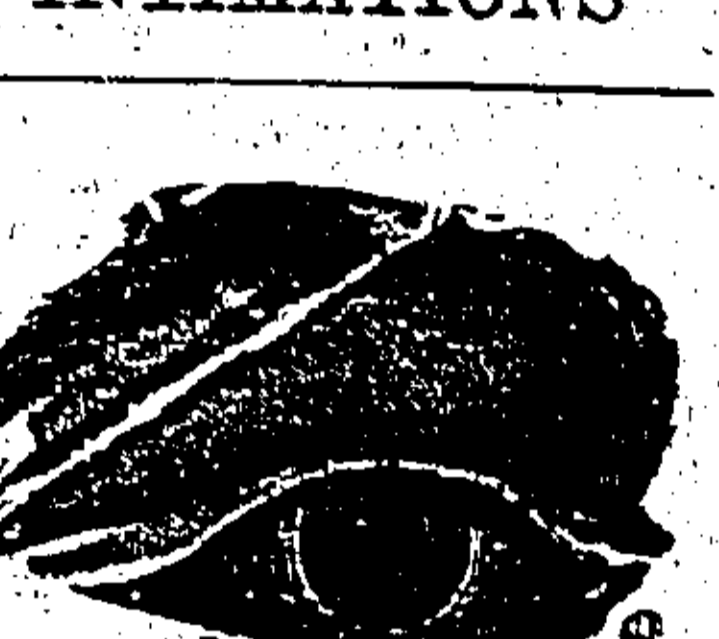
TURKISH INTRIGUE IN CHINA.

MOHAMMEDANS INCITED TO REBELLION.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Peking Government has re-
ceived from Sinkiang confirmation
of reports that an agent of the
Turks is attempting to incite the
Mohammedans in China to declare
their independence.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

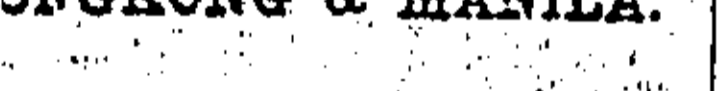
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements



CLARK & CO.
SPECIAL OPTICIANS
25, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON, W.C.1.

HONGKONG & MANILA.



BRITAIN'S CONSTANT DESIRE FOR PEACE.

ADDITIONAL OVERWHELMING PROOF.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Times says the Stockholm
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Prince Lichnowsky on German

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the COLONIAL (Hongkong)
REGISTER of the Company will be
CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March
1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th April, 1918,
both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 249

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 6,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Des Vaux Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
VALUABLE CHINESE
PORCELAINS, SNUFF BOTTLES,
IVORIES, &c., &c.,
Comprising—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured
Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases
and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including
Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming
Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Amber,
Jadeite and Agate Vases and
Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo
Ware, Kakemono and Wall Hangings,
Jadeite Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc.,
etc., and a large number of Old Snuff
Bottles.

Also
FINE JADESTONE INLAID SCREENS,
PLAQUES, etc.

The greater portion of the above
stock has recently arrived from Tientsin
and Shanghai and includes pieces from
the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching,
Kienlung and Tzong-wang Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday, the 22nd at
2 p.m.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 248

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
5.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Mem-
bers of Hongkong Club.
9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's
Cathedral.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
5.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hughes.
5.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furnishings at Hughes & Hughes.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, MAR. 23.—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co.
annual meeting.

MONDAY, MAR. 25.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Panchard,
Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant
at Matankok.

12 Noon.—Annual Meeting of Hong-
kong & Whampoa Dock Co.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hong-
kong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China
Sugar Refining Co.

12 Noon.—Annual Meeting of the
Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.—
Good Friday.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.—
Easter Sunday.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS OF THE

TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

Prussian Ambassador at London, as
follows:—

Versailles, January 25, 1917.

"I do myself the honour of trans-
mitting to your Excellency, in pursuance of
my preliminary communication of the 4th,
and my telegram of the 8th instant, a
copy of the Report from the First
Army Corps, on the sinking of English
ships in the Seine, near Dieppe, the pre-
paration of which has been delayed by
the manifold movements of the 'torpedo'
concerned. Your Excellency will find
therein, with the same satisfaction as
myself, that the measure in question,
however exceptional its nature, did not
overstep the bounds of international
warlike usages. The report shows that
a pressing danger was at hand, and every
other means of averting it was wanting;
the case was, therefore, one of necessity,
which, even in time of peace, may render
the employment or destruction of foreign
property admissible under reservation of
indemnification. I take the opportunity
of calling to mind that a similar right in
time of war has become a peculiar in-
stitute of law, the *ius cogens*, which no
high authority as Sir Robert Phillimore
denies thus; that a belligerent
may demand and make use of foreign
ships, even such as are not in inland
waters, but in ports and roadsteads
within its jurisdiction, and even compel
crews to transport troops, ammunition,
or implements of warfare. I hope the
negotiation with the owners, for which
you are already authorized, will lead to
an understanding as to the indemnifica-
tion for the damage; if not, it would
have to be submitted to an arbitrator's
award. In the negotiation, also, the
difference in the statements of the First
Army Corps and of the English Consul
at Dieppe, as to the number of English
ships sunk, will be explained."

"I respectfully request your Ex-
cellency to communicate this dispatch
with its enclosure to the Secretary of
State for Her Britannic Majesty, and to
be so good as to express, at the same
time, my apology for the delay, as well
as my thanks to Her Majesty's Govern-
ment, for the just appreciation of the
military necessity, with which Lord
Granville has apprehended and treated
this matter."

(Signed) "BISMARCK."

A proper indemnification was sub-
sequently made (*Dieppe*, Nos. 914,
920, 927; State Papers, 1917, LXXIX,
C. 250.)

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAR. 18, 1918.

THE DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

When we see it stated in a Dutch message
to Batavia, sent a month ago, that the
Berlin correspondent of the *Handels-
blad*, who had an interview with
the German Under Secretary for
Foreign Affairs as to the economic
shipping agreement with America,
(which apparently German action has
made it impossible for the Dutch to
carry out), said that Baron von DAN
BUESONZ declared that the German
Government was fully convinced that
Holland could not prevent the seizure
of Dutch vessels in America by the
Allies. "Germany, however, could
not permit the Entente to improve
their position in this manner." We
see from one of the cables to-day that
a German newspaper characterises
the action of the Allies in taking
over Dutch shipping as an unpre-
cedented act of violence against a
Neutral. The German Foreign Office,
however, will hardly go so far as
that, for there are records in its
archives which supply proof to the
contrary—and, what is more, there is
more than one German precedent.
We have before us "A Manual of
International Law for the use of
Navies, Colonies and Consulates" in
which is given a translation of an
official letter by BISMARCK bearing
on the subject. This Manual, by the
way, was compiled by Meinbeer
JAN HELMUTS FERGUSON, a
former Minister of the Netherlands
in China. He states in regard
to the law which the Allies have
invoked in the present instance
that: "Neutral vessels may be
appropriated and taken over by
a belligerent State, on payment of
a reasonable price, with compensa-
tion for loss and expenses to be
paid by the appropriating State.
This belligerent right is called
Admiralty right or pretension (*droit
d'angaire*). In all cases the owner
of the goods or vessels concerned
must be indemnified for all damages
caused by the interruption of their
lawful gains or for the destruction
of property." To this statement is
appended the following interesting
extract from PHILLIMORE (Vol. III
Ed. 1873, p. 51, W. E. HALL,
p. 655) which is of considerable
interest at the present time:

"This belligerent right, or the *droit
d'angaire*, was set upon by Prussia
when, in the last war with France,
the Prussians seized in Alsace for military
use between six and seven hundred rail-
way carriages belonging to the Central
Swiss Railway and kept them in use for
some time." Another instance, in the
same war, was the seizure by the Prus-
sian First Army Corps of neutral vessels
under British flag, which they sank in
the Seine, at Dieppe, to prevent French
gunboats from getting up the river and
interfering with the German operations
on the banks of the Seine. Count
Bismarck wrote to Count Bernstorff, the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The very unusual sight of a shoal
of porpoises was to be seen in the
harbour yesterday morning.

The Siam Cement Co., Ltd., made
a net profit last year of 252,491 Ticals
and declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

A petition to the Chinese Govern-
ment, urging the internment or
deportation of Germans, is being
circulated for signature amongst the
Allies in Shanghai.

The March subscription of the
North China and Japan War Savings
Association has brought the total
lent to the Government nearly up to
half a million sterling.

Mr. Albert J. Edwards, accountant
and storekeeper of the Government
Civil Hospital, was charged on remand
at the magistracy this morning with the
embezzlement of \$500. The case was
remanded until next Wednesday at
2.15 p.m.

An official intimation has reached
the Colony that 2nd Lieutenant H. J.
White, of the 3rd Devonshire Regiment,
was wounded on the 12th inst. It is
added that the "details will be sent if
received." Mr. White was formerly on
the staff of the Hongkong Hotel. He
had only recently obtained a commission.

For having increased their freight
and passenger rates more than what
has been allowed them by the Public
Utility Commission, the S. S. Sino
Herman, owners of the *S. S. Sino*,
will be criminally prosecuted by the
Attorney General of Manila. The acting
Director of the Bureau of Education,
a complaint filed with the Public Utility
Commission, stated that the owners of
the steamer, *S. S. Sino*, charged 45 per
cent. increase over the old freight and
passenger rates, instead of the increase
of 35 per cent. allowed them by the
Utility Commission.

A LIFE SAYER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea
Remedy has saved the lives of more
people and relieved more suffering than
any other remedy in existence. It is
known all over the civilized world for
its speedy cure of all ailments of the
stomach, diarrhoea, and all intestinal
complaints. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THE RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

EIGHTH DAY OF INQUIRY.

At the resumption of the inquiry this
morning, Kwan Ming the No. 1 coolie
of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
gave evidence. He said that he was in
Shed No. 12 on the day of the collapse.
He was in the first floor. He heard a loud
crash and saw shed No. 13 falling into
Shed No. 12. When the shed collapsed
he managed to escape from the debris
by crawling through the wall between
the floor and through the roof. He
heard a noise of people stampeding on
the upper floors of both his shed
and Shed No. 13. The sheds fell in
the direction of Shed No. 11, slightly
inclined towards the Golf Club. He
jumped down from the roof to the
ground on the Golf Club side. He did
not see any fire this morning. He heard
the fire break out in only one place,
between Sheds Nos. 9 and 10. He saw
the fire break out in only one place,
though the outbreak may have occurred
in other places. There was no stove
in his shed.

By the Crown Solicitor: Witness
saw the fire when the sheds had
already collapsed. He could not
recognise the sheds then, but he
judged the fire to break out in the
vicinity of Sheds Nos. 9 and 10.

Fong Yik Teng, a Chinese correspon-
dent, clerk at the Hongkong Bank,
deposed that he was on the top floor of
shed No. 12. He was doing nothing at
the time. There was no stove in his
shed. He heard a great commotion
of and, soon afterwards, the sheds fell
down. He heard no shouts of people.
The sheds fell down very quickly. They
were pressed down by other sheds. He
did not know how many people there
were in his shed but in the top floor
he saw about 60 persons. Everybody
was allowed in the shed. Witness
managed to escape from the debris by
crawling through a hole in the roof of
the shed and sliding down to the Golf
Club side. As soon as he got out of the
shed he saw the fire breaking out about
three or four sheds away, in the direc-
tion of Shed No. 10. Some of his folks
were killed in the fire. He heard that
everybody in the top floor escaped. He
could give no reason as to the cause of
the collapse.

By the Coroner: On his floor most
of the people were looking at the race
course prior to the collapse. It took
ten minutes for witness to extricate
himself from the debris and to escape.
When he got out the fire was burning
with some force already.

Lo Hok Chan, a shoof in the employ
of Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., deposed
that he had a share in shed No. 13.
There were 34 partners in the shed.
Shed No. 13 had two floors and a
basement. He had had a share in this
shed for five or six years past. The
shed was built this year on the same
lines as for the past three years and
before that it was much the same. Cash
sweeps were sold on the first floor, but
the second floor was used for the
spectators. None of the floors were sub-
let. There was no cooking done in this
shed, only mineral waters were provided.
They had two Indian watchmen on
duty at this shed. Witness was on the
first floor when the shed collapsed.
He heard a commotion in the neigh-
bouring shed as well as in his shed.
He then heard the noise of people
running. He saw the upright poles of
the shed fall slowly in the direction
of Shed No. 12. The shed fell slightly
inclined towards the Golf Club side.
He could not say what was the cause
of the collapse. The collapse
occurred very soon after the race.

He was pinned down by a board and became
unconscious. How he was rescued he
did not know, but when he recovered
consciousness he found himself on the
roadside surrounded by his clansmen.
He heard no cry of "fire" before
the collapse. There were over 200
people in the first floor. He could
not say how many persons were
on the second floor. The people on the
first floor were mostly looking out
in front of the shed when the collapse
occurred. None of the shareholders
were killed in the collapse.

By Mr. Bowley: The So Chin Chek
Company, who shed before the race,
did not give the instructions to the
owners. There was no water nor
lamp in the shed.

By the Coroner: He saw the fire at
Nos. 12 and 13 when he recovered
consciousness.

Chan Kwai Yik, compendore of Messrs.
J. D. Hutchison and Co., deposed that
he was a partner in the Yau Ki shed,
No. 14. There were seven partners in the
concern, one of them being Ho Chok Wai
who is dead. Witness examined the shed
before the race. It was similar to that
erected last year. He had held shares
in this shed for about five to six years.
The shed was built on the same lines as
those of previous years except for a
slight alteration to the doors. He
could not say whether the upright poles
rested on two beams. He was present
at the Race Course on the day of the
collapse. There was no cooking done
in this shed. No water was boiled
there. The shed had two and half
floors. The ground floor was occupied
by the Chun Lai. There were
separate entrances to the ground floor
and the first floor. Nothing happened
to his shed before the collapse. He
told Inspector Watt that on the first
day he heard some people say that
the sheds appeared to be moving. He
heard of it only once. It was 2.30 and
3 p.m. on the first day of the race.
He did not notice anything. He was
standing in the centre of the first floor
of the shed when the collapse occurred.
At the time the people were sitting in

the front part of the stand watching
the race. He heard a commotion in
shed No. 13 and heard people cry
"run! run!" Some of the people in
his shed ran before the shed
collapsed.

Witness was knocked down, but
effected his escape by crawling through
a hole in the shed on to the Golf Club
side. He saw the outbreak of fire about
five or six sheds away from him—sheds
Nos. 9 and 10.

There were over 100 persons in
the second floor of the shed, not
counting those in the ground floor.
By the Crown Solicitor:—He did
not know if there was any cook-
ing done in the ground floor.

By Mr. Bowley: He examined the
sheds after he heard that the sheds
were unstable, but found nothing
unusual. There was a mat fence at the
back of the sheds. There were no lamps
in the shed nor electric lights. There was
large tub of water for washing cups
&c. He could not say how his shed
collapsed.

Chor Yik Si, an insurance broker,
and he was not a partner in the Chun
Lai shed. He was called an assistant.
There were 15 partners in the concern.
Ng Yau Chan was the managing part-
ner. Chun Lai's shed was the ground
floor of shed No. 14. Witness was
present at the time of the collapse.
There was a small chatty using charcoal
fuel for heating tea. There were about
50 persons in the shed when the collapse
occurred. The police raided his matched
that day, but at the time he was not
there. He saw people rushing towards
the Golf Club side. He thought there was
a fight or something going on. He got
up to see what it was when the shed
collapsed. He did not hear much about
the fire. He saw no fire before he left the
shed. The fire did not break out in his shed. It
was only when he got out that he saw
the outbreak. Sheds Nos. 9 to 12 were
burning. His shed fell in the direction
of sheds Nos. 13 and 12. He could not
say whether the flooring of the first floor
was weak or not, and could not venture
an opinion as to the cause of the sheds
collapsing.

By the Crown Solicitor:—His matched
was not insured. There was no electric
light in the shed. He had a bucket of
water for boiling tea.

By Mr. Bowley:—Everyone was
admitted to the shed. Two of the folks
were burnt to death. The police
arrested only four folks. They were
arrested for running a "wheel of
fortune" without permission.

"Matsutaro" Aki, manager of the
Daibutsu Co., at Wanchai said he was
in shed No. 15. The shed was owned
by the Japanese Benevolent Society.
Mr. Matsubara was the principal
man. Witness only assisted in
the management and had been
connected with the shed for six or
seven years. The shed was built under
the instructions of Mr. Matsubara, who
died nine days after the disaster, from
injuries received. The shed built this
year was built the same as last year with
the exception of the staircase which was
built a little wider this year. There
were two floors above the basement.
The top floor was only a half floor.

By Mr. Bowley: He bought the site
of the shed. He was not quite sure of
the amount he paid for it. He believed
he paid \$12,000 (\$12,800 for it. He
did not give instructions to the Sze
Hop firm to erect the matched. He
went down to see the matched on
Sunday before the race, but he did
not examine it. Mr. Matsubara went
down with him but he could not
say whether he was satisfied or
not but he heard no complaints made.
He noticed no movements of the
matched on the first day of the
race. He noticed no movement of the
shed on the morning of the second
day. No tickets were sold on the
first floor. He first thought was of
an earthquake. The shed collapsed
in the direction of the Grand Stand.
Witness got out of the shed on the Race
Course side and assisted in the rescue
work. He did not notice the fire until
ten minutes after the collapse. The fire
was far away from his shed, about
three or four sheds away. When he
first noticed it, the smoke was going up
very high. Eleven people died in his
matched. They were unable to escape
because they were pinned down by the
boards. The fire took ten minutes to
reach his shed. He had two big tubs
of water and also sand in the shed.
The water was for drinking and washing
purposes. He was working all the
time at the Race Course after the
collapse.

Lo Yik Nam, accountant of a Chi-
nese restaurant, said he had a share in
the Yau Sun, booth No. 16. There
were five partners in the booth. The shed
was the same this year as the previous
year. He gave instructions for the
erection, and he examined the shed
when it was built and found it satisfac-
tory. No part of the shed was sublet.
No cooking was carried on in the shed.
Everybody was admitted in the shed.
He sold cash sweeps and conducted a
parimutuel in the sheds. He was on
the ground floor of the shed at the
time of the collapse. The ground floor
was used for selling
tickets. There was only one entrance
to the shed, situate on the ground floor.
Communication between the floors
was inside the shed. There were
about 200 people in the shed when the
collapse occurred. The shed was not
packed. He heard people crying
matched collapsing. People began to
run. He tried to run too, but could
not. He heard loud cracking and in
mediately afterwards he saw the shed
falling towards shed No. 14. He was
rescued by people making a hole
through the roof and helping him out.
He could not say what was the cause
of the collapse. He heard no cry of fire
at the time of the collapse. He believed
his shed was dragged down by the
other sheds.

By Mr. Bowley: He was present
in the shed on both the first and
second day of the Race. He did
not notice the shed moving on the first
day. The fire did not originate in his
shed. Tickets were sold only on the
ground floor, but openings were made
on the upper floor for the convenience
of those people there who wanted to
buy tickets on the ground floor. The
ground floor was raised a foot above
the ground.

Lo Wai Yuen said he was on the
second floor of shed No. 16.
The people ran when they heard
the cracking of timber. There were
20 to 30 people on the top floor. He
escaped from the shed on the race
course side. He heard a cracking sound
in his shed. Just before the collapse
he did not notice any rush of people to
the front of the stand.

Lo Chi Kai, a salesman, said he
was a shareholder in the Luen Ah
Sheds Nos. 17 to 19. They were
one-storeyed structures with basements.
Cooking was done in the basement
of the sheds, but he did
not know how many chatters were
used. Anyone could be admitted
into his shed. There was no lamp
in his shed. He was in the shed at
the time of the collapse. He saw
the shed moving and thought it was
an earthquake doing that. People
ran and witness became frightened.
He heard a cry of "Fire! Run!"
from some one outside the shed. He
got out and ran. He did not know
which way the shed fell. The fire
did not originate in his shed. Every
one in his shed escaped.

Mr. F. Graham, manager of the
Hongkong Electric Company, was
called to give evidence regarding the
supply of electric rent and fittings.
Seven sheds were supplied this
year, the same as last year.
The inquiry was again adjourned.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

The March Criminal Sessions were
opened this morning, before Sir
William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief
Justice.

Wong Wa pleaded guilty to dis-
obedience of order of banishment.
The Attorney-General said the
accused had two previous convictions
against him, one for larceny and one
for returning from banishment.

Prisoner said he only came back
again with the object of going abroad
and he was arrested.

His Lordship sentenced accused to
two years' hard labour.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Li Lui and Lo Yu, alias Lo Chi,
pleaded not guilty to a charge of
assault by two or more and wound-
ing with intent to do grievous bodily
harm.

The Attorney-General appeared on
behalf of the Crown and the accused
were undefended.

The jury were:—Messrs. W.
F. Ford, B. M. Roza, W. Forsyth,
A. A. d'Almeida, L. E. Remedios,
C. A. Coburn and A. C. Leith.

Outlining the case, the Attorney-
General said that on February 6, at
11 p.m., a number of junks were
anchored off West Point. On one of
the junks, the owner, his wife and
children and a foki were on board.
The wife was sleeping in one cabin
and the husband in another. At
about 11.30 p.m., some men came
on board and the woman heard them
coming to her cabin. She got up and
as she did so two men seized her by
the neck. One of the men cut her
leg with a knife and another drew
a knife across her throat. People on
neighbouring junks heard cries of
"save life" and came on board.

There was a struggle and the
accused eventually rowed off in
a boat but were followed and
arrested. The Crown alleges
that there were six men con-
cerned, but the first accused denied
that; the second accused, however,
admitted there were more than two
men concerned in the affair.

Dr. McKemey, the Superintendent
of the Government Civil Hospi-
tal, gave evidence of stitching up
the woman's wounds.

The woman then gave evidence of
the men boarding the junk and
wounding her.

After hearing further evidence the
jury found the accused guilty, and
his Lordship passed sentence of five
years' imprisonment with hard
labour and ten strokes of the cat,
in each case.

OFFERING A BRIBE.

Lo Dick pleaded not guilty to a
charge of offering a bribe of \$18 to
Lo Yau Pak, Inspector of Vernacular
Schools.

The accused was undefended.
In reply to the Attorney-General,
Mr. Lo Yau Pak, a graduate of
Cambridge University, stated that
he was Inspector of Vernacular
Schools, and as such was in charge
of the regulation of schools. All
schools with ten or more pupils had
to be registered, and if not so regis-
tered were illegal. He received ap-
plications and after inspecting the
premises and so forth, submitted ap-
plications to the Director of Educa-
tion. He went to Wing Lee Street
in January, having received informa-
tion that an "unregistered" school
existed there. He saw the accused
who said he had been teaching for
the last three years. He had 80
pupils. Accused was told to discon-
tinue teaching until he had secured
satisfactory premises and had applied
for registration. He considered the
premises unsatisfactory. The
accused refused to carry out the

instructions and subsequently signed
the form of application for registra-
tion. In consequence of some in-
takes in elementary characters, in
the accused's test, he was told he
could only teach nine pupils. Ac-
cused was finally told that he was
incompetent as a Chinese teacher.
Accused afterwards handed witness
an envelope which contained a letter
stating that accused desired to make
witness a present and trusting that
the school would be allowed to go
on. The envelope also contained
some bank notes. Witness took
accused to the police station.

Accused stated that he only gave
the money as a present and not as
a bribe.

Witness said he did not know the
accused and saw no reason why he
should be offered a present.

Sergeant Pitt deposed that on
February 9, the last witness and
defendant came to the Central Police
Station. He advised complainant to
go first to the Education Office which
he did and afterwards came back and
charged the accused.

The jury found the accused guilty,
with a strong recommendation to
mercy.

In passing sentence, his Lordship
said he did not wish to send accused
to prison since he did not think the
seriousness of the offence was jus-
tified. He intended to inflict a fine,
but he hoped it would not be taken
as an indication that others in the
Colony could go and commit the
same offence, for if they did, a much
more severe sentence would be in-
dicted. The accused would pay a
fine of \$50 and fourteen days would
be allowed in which to pay the fine.
In default, the prisoner would go to
gaol for one month without hard
labour.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S CONGRA- TULATIONS.

Prior to the hearing of the first
case in the Criminal Sessions, this
morning, his Lordship, Sir William
Rees Davies, K.C., addressing the
Attorney-General, said:—I hope you
will permit me to tender my sincere
congratulations to you upon the high
honour His Majesty has conferred
upon you. I need hardly say the
Colony thoroughly recognises the
genuine work which has brought
you your reward. It is a matter for
satisfaction to the profession that in
the list of honours, no less than four
members of our fraternity are in-
cluded. I am quite sure that your
appointment not only meets with

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE IMPRESSMENT OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

THE REASON FOR IT.

LONDON, Mar. 16. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in an interview, laid stress on the fact that the contemplated taking over of Dutch ships is based on the Allies' sole desire to obviate the laying up of shipping which may be useful for the world at large. He points out that these ships are lying indefinitely in our harbours and receiving various consequent facilities. All nations ought to combine to oppose the German attempt to starve not only Germany's enemies but the world.

A MILLION TONS IN ALLIED PORTS.

The total Dutch tonnage in Allied ports approximates a million tons, of which seventy per cent is in the United States and fifteen per cent in each of the British and other Allied ports.

GERMAN PRESS DEMANDS REPRISALS.

The Austro-German Press is most indignant at the Allies taking over the Dutch shipping.

The *Neue Freie Presse* characterises it as an unprecedented act of violence against a neutral.

The German Press demands drastic reprisals and threatens to cease the supply to Holland of coal and other necessities.

VESSELS HELD UP AT SINGAPORE.

The Hague, Mar. 15. The Dutch Consul General at Singapore reports that clearance had been refused various ships, including those of the Royal Packet Company.

The Foreign Minister, through the Dutch Minister in London, has asked the British Government for information concerning the matter.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The *Times* Correspondent at Tokyo states that in the absence of an official pronouncement the reports from America and from England that Japanese intervention in Siberia has been virtually decided upon are mystifying and absolutely conflict with local news.

The minority of the Press and public advocate an expedition, but powerful commercial elements, which are wholly opposed to intervention, are now generally supported. Exchanges have stiffened in consequence of a belief in non-intervention.

DECISION NOT REACHED.

TOKYO, Mar. 16. In the House of Representatives the Premier stated that the exchange of views with the *Entente* Governments concerning the dispatch of troops to Siberia has not yet reached finality.

MAXIMALISTS MURDER JAPANESE.

TOKYO, Mar. 16. A newspaper report states that Maximalists murdered 150 Japanese at Blagovestchek.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The *Daily Mail*, Tientsin Correspondent reports that the Japanese Embassy at Peking has been informed that three Japanese have been killed and seven wounded while defending their property against the Bolsheviks at Blagovestchek recently.

CHINESE ENTRENCHING.

The Chinese troops are busily entrenching on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier.

ALLIED AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15. A Berlin telegram states that there were 23 Allied air-raids on Germany in February, including thirteen on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxembourg and Saar Moselle, three on Treves and one each on Saarbrücken, Mannheim and Pirmasens.

The damage to houses was not inconsiderable.

Twelve people were killed and 37 injured. An enemy biplane was captured.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF CONFIDENT.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, interviewed on the military situation, said: "Having burst the straining chain we could now concentrate towards the West and we can now think of attacking. If it comes it will be a hard task. Possibly the enemy on the Franco-British Front alone has an abundance of reserve divisions and possesses a well consolidated network of railways, but it is moral strength that matters. We are entirely confident that the battle which is bursting will be successful for us. The centre-point is the good spirit of the German soldiers and we are convinced that this spirit is flourishing everywhere in the homeland."

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

ATTEMPT TO CONTROL COTTON AND WOOL.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.

The State authorities have begun an investigation to determine whether certain woolen merchants here have been trying to corner the wool and cotton supplies of the world for the benefit of Germany. The Textile Alliance, a semi-official Anglo-American agency, is understood to be interested in the enquiry.

Julius Forstmann, woolen manufacturer, testified that while the United States was still neutral, he received instructions from Count Bernstorff to take orders from a Mr. Albert, a German financial agent, in all matters relating to wool shipments. Witness at the time believed he was also acting in the interest of the United States. He said he had seen a letter from Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, declaring he would be glad if he could accommodate the Germans with textiles, as they could thereby get German dyes in return.

The prosecutor at this point remarked that he did not doubt that witness undertook to ship wool to Germany with the authority of the State Department, but would show that this authority was obtained by false pretences.

GLANDERS IN ARGENTINE CATTLE.

BELIEVED WORK OF GERMAN.

LONDON, Mar. 15. The British Government has drawn the attention of the Argentine Government to the fact that horses and mules from the Argentine are reaching Great Britain suffering from glanders, which is practically a non-existent disease in the Argentine.

The outbreak is believed to be due to Germans inoculating the animals with bacilli.

THE GIGANTIC TASK OF PRE-SERVING DEMOCRACY.

AMERICAN LABOURITES PROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16. Mr. Gompers has sent a message to Mr. Arthur Henderson and M. Albert Thomas declaring that in the gigantic task to preserve Democracy from German aggression there must be hearty co-operation among workers. He hopes that nothing will interfere with the complete understanding and good-will between workers in America and Allied countries and promises that a delegation of American labour will shortly visit Great Britain and France in furtherance of the cause of world democracy.

MUNITIONS DEPOT NEAR PARIS BLOWN UP.

PARIS, Mar. 15. Two big explosions, heard in Paris, occurred in the Commune district. Sixteen dead have been counted and there are many injured.

MANY CASUALTIES.

PARIS, Mar. 16. There were 30 people killed and many injured in an explosion at the munitions depot at St. Denis which was built to replace the Deux Courtoises depots blown up in 1916.

Few were working at the time of the explosion which was most violent and felt for a great distance. A pall of smoke hung over the north of Paris.

L.N.W.R. STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

LONDON, Mar. 15. The London and North Western Railway Company's steamer *Rathmore* collided with a warship in the Irish Channel.

The *Rathmore* was badly damaged. Twenty-six people are missing and 20 are injured.

COMPANY REPORTS NO FATALITIES.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The London and North Western Railway Company says there were no fatalities on the *Rathmore*. A telegram from Dublin says that possibly four perished.

The *Rathmore* was carrying 650 soldiers and 38 civilians, including women and children, when she collided with a mine-sweeper in the darkness. The boats were lowered and one captured but the occupants were rescued.

The soldiers and crew were most cool and slid down ropes into the destroyers. The *Rathmore* and mine-sweeper were towed in.

THE HARTLEPOOL RAID.

30 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The Press Bureau announces that the total casualties in the airship raid on Hartlepool on the night of March 13 were: Killed: two men, two women and four children; injured: four men, nine women and nine children.

DANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED AND RIFLED.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 15. The Danish steamer *Hindenberg* has been torpedoed outside the German danger zone.

The Captain was made prisoner and the crew were abandoned after the Germans had rifled the ship.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

OPPOSITION TO THE PEACE TREATY.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 15.

The Congress of Soviets at Moscow opened on the 14th inst. and included 733 Maximalist and 238 Revolutionary Socialist delegates.

Messages from Petrograd indicate that there is a strong undercurrent of opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty. The Social Revolutionaries of the Left on the Council of People's Commissioners has resolved to resign if the Moscow Congress ratifies it. The Commissary of Justice publicly counsels the rejection of the treaty and says that the Congress must form a necessary Government of revolutionary defence.

GERMAN SAFEGUARDS FOR FULFILMENT OF TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.

The Germans announce that, after ratification of the Peace Treaty, German commissions, with a right of veto, will be appointed to the Russian Ministries to control the fulfilment of the Treaty.

CAUCASUS GOVERNMENT AND PEACE WITH TURKEY.

The Caucasus Government has refused to recognise the Brest-Litovsk treaty for the cession to Turkey of the regions of Kars, Baum and Arduban.

A delegation has gone to Tbrizond to negotiate a peace with Turkey.

GERMANY'S STRATEGIC POSITION.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 15. In order to strengthen her strategic position Germany has demanded the establishment of a new line seven miles east of the present Russian positions on the Pskov front.

LATER.

Besides demanding the withdrawal of the Russians from the Pskov region the Germans have insisted on the Russians helping to destroy bonds and in burning and pillaging.

ENEMY OCCUPY UKRAINIAN TOWN.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

A German official message reports: We dispersed enemy bands in Ukraine. We are occupying Bachmetch.

RUSSO-UKRAINIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.

Russo-Ukrainian peace negotiations are about to begin at Kieff.

RUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

JASSY, Mar. 15. The Rumanian Cabinet has resigned. M. Moghilonu, a former Finance Minister, is expected to succeed General Avarescu as Premier.

COMMANDANT AT ODESSA.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16. Admiral Siegel has been appointed Commandant of Odessa.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

There were anti-Jewish riots at Odessa before the occupation.

TURKISH CAPTURES AT ERZERUM.

LONDON, Mar. 16. A wireless Turkish official message, dated 15th inst., states: We captured 168 guns and a number of mine-throwers at Erzerum.

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 10. It is officially stated that the Swedish detachment despatched to superintend the Russian evacuation of the Aaland Islands has begun to withdraw, but the withdrawal in no wise prejudices the Swedish position regarding political questions connected with the Aaland Islands.

DISORDERS IN GERMAN FLEET.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 16. It is reported that fresh disorders have occurred in the German fleet at the Aaland Islands.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Mar. 16. The *Daily News* says the Cabinet has fixed the programme of shipbuilding for the year.

Sir Eric Geddes is establishing a no department to be solely concerned with shipbuilding, probably in charge of a Junior Minister.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

CHARGE AGAINST PILOT DISMISSED.

HALIFAX, Mar. 15. The charges of manslaughter against Pilot Mackay of the *s.s. Montblanc* (sailed on 4th ult.) have been dismissed, there being insufficient evidence of criminal culpability.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the throat, soothes the inflamed membrane, restores the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MR. LONG'S TRIBUTE TO DOMINION FORCES.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at an entertainment given to Overseas officers in London, paid a very handsome tribute to the men from the Dominions, who had come thousands of miles to defend the Empire which they and their fathers helped to build up. Apart from destroying the power of our enemies, another task was the construction of the British Empire, which only awakened to knowledge of her strength and possibilities when the war began. The Empire had a tremendous opportunity. We had learned that distance in reality were nothing and we had resolved for closer union after the war, on surer foundations, and for a far greater Empire in the future than in the past.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL NECESSITIES.

A RE-DISTRIBUTION OF COLONIES DESIRED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.

Herr Solf, speaking at Cologne, emphasised that any peace to be lasting must satisfy Germany's colonial necessities. He favoured a re-distribution of colonial possessions in order to give Germany a far larger share than before the war "when her colonies were small and scattered."

BULGARIANS BOMBARD MONASTIR.

CORFU, Mar. 16. The Bulgarians fiercely bombarded Monastir on the 13th inst. using asphyxiating shells and inflicting considerable damage.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

LONDON, Mar. 15. The *Gazette* announces that the Air Force will henceforth be styled the "Royal Air Force."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Mar. 15. Exports for February show an increase of 218,998 and imports 228,106,145, compared with February of last year.

MONTAGU'S WEEKLY SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 16. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's weekly Silver report states that the tone of the Market is somewhat firmer. Supplies from America are rather less free. The firm tendency of Shanghai exchange is maintained. The Indian silver holding has decreased.

BIRTH OF A SON TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, Mar. 16. Lady Haig has given birth to a son. [Lady Haig, wife of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, was formerly the Hon. Dorothy Vivian, daughter of the third Lord Vivian. They were married in 1905 and have one daughter.]

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 16. Jess Willard is to fight Fred Fulton for the heavy-weight championship of the world on July 4.

The details are not yet settled.

(Continued on Page 3.)

NETHERLANDS FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.

As an evidence of the important portion of the Netherlands commercial fleet detained in American waters and doomed to unemployment, the following statement may serve, says a Netherlands Indies contemporary:—

Owned in Amsterdam: *Stoomvaart Maats. "Nederland"*, 8 ships, 48,869 tons; *De Nederlandsche Handel-Maats.*, 20 ships, 20,148 tons; *Koninklijke Hollandische Lloyd*, 3 ships, 9,427 tons; *Stoomvaart Maats. "Grote"*, 2 ships, 7,237 tons; *Java-China-Japan Line*, 1 ship, 5,800 tons; *Stoomvaart Maats. "Hillegersberg"*, 1 ship, 4,895 tons.

Of owners in Rotterdam: *Holland America Line*, 1 ship, 67,169 tons; *Nielsel, Goudriaan & Co.*, 11 ships, 33,943 tons; *Pha van Ommeren*, 4 ships, 13,747 tons; *Getz van Uden*, 3 ships, 10,033 tons; *Rotterdam Lloyd*, 2 ships, 7,377 tons; *Erhardt & Dekker*, 2 ships, 7,779 tons; *Maats. "Gevaart"*, 2 ships, 6,790 tons; *Maats. "Tijl"*, 2 ships, 6,722 tons; *A. O. Lensen*, 2 ships, 6,405 tons; *Solveld v. d. Meer & van Hatsum*, 2 ships, 4,222 tons; *Maats. "Noord-Brabant"*, 1 ship, 3,223 tons; *Maats. "Zeeen"*, 1 ship, 3,026 tons; *Maats. "Kralingen"*, 1 ship, 1,280 tons; *Dordtsche Stoomvaart Maats.*, 1 ship, 4,018 tons; total, 85 ships of 292,304 tons.

The steamers are in the service of the Netherlands Government and the Minister estimates, as was observed from the credit required, that the indemnification due to Netherlands owners runs to millions.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Yesterday, the 17th inst., was St. Patrick's Day.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following telegram from the St. Patrick Society, Shanghai:—

"Heartiest greetings, St. Patrick Society, Shanghai—SHUM" to which His Excellency has replied:—

"On behalf of Hongkong Irishmen, I send heartiest greetings and thanks—MAY."

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIO.

The return of the Medical Officer of Health for the week ended March 16th shows a total of 113 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, with 63 deaths. The cases were: Indian, 2 British, 1 Portuguese, 1 Eurasian, and the rest Chinese. The return shows that 91 of the cases occurred in the city of Victoria, and 22 in districts other than the City. Daily returns of the disease are now to be issued. The return for the twenty-four hours ended March 16th shows 14 cases with 11 deaths.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the last three weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—

119 shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 15 cotton shirts, 266 pairs of pyjamas, 192 bed-jackets, 160 vests, 35 dressing-gowns, 1 quilt, 15 reversible bed-jackets, 453 dozen handkerchiefs, 183 milk covers, 68 pairs of slippers, 37 shrouds, 7 pairs of bed-boots, 131 theatre squares, 12 face cloths, 4 pairs of socks, 13 small pillows, 25 large mosquito nets, 54 scrubbers, 6 pillow cases, 13 many-tailed bandages, 25 caps and 30 pairs of operation stockings.

These were packed in five cases and sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia.

The quilt in the above list is made from small squares of flannelette left in cutting out garments: it is warm and light—the very thing for India, and the maker has the satisfaction of knowing that she has made something out of nothing.

Mention must be made of the Mothers' Union Branch of the City Hall Work Party. With an average of twelve workers every week they made 1,245 articles during 1917 with a specially creditable number of shirts and pyjamas. For January this year they made 78 garments and in February reached the high total of 108. This all means a very steady attendance at the weekly meetings on Friday afternoons at the Helens May Institute, and the leaders and members may all be congratulated on what they have done to help on the comfort of our soldiers.

As we read in our Premier's speech to-day, the heavy burden is carried in the heart, not on the shoulders; but women know that the work of the hands can ease the burden of the heart, and happy is she who knows that her time and skill go towards sending ease and comfort to the men who truly are bearing the burden and heat of the day. We are told not to discourage or depress others—that the dawn is surely coming—so let us keep our eyes and minds on our work, that in the end we may have peace in our hearts knowing that we have done what we could.

ETHEL M. STABE.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

NAVY V. R.N. DEFENCE CORPS.

NAVY.

P.O. McLelland ... 20 32 27 69
Mr. Sears ... 20 32 27 69
L. S. Fleming ... 20 32 27 69
Mr. Blair ... 20 32 27 69
L. S. Murray ... 20 32 27 69
W. O. Carruthers ... 20 32 27 69
P. O. Leach ... 20 32 27 69
C. P. O. Crane ... 20 32 27 69

Plus allowance for open sights 173

686

NAVY.

Pte. A. Jenkins ... 24 31 28 83
Sgt. M. Mack ... 20 28 25 73
Q.M.S.D. Toller ... 28 31 28 87
L.I.C.F. Goodman ... 27 31 28 87
Sgt. G.E.H.M. ... 27 22 31 80
Sgt. A. Leach ... 24 25 28 77
Pte. D. Keith ... 28 28 25 79
Pte. W. Anderson ... 28 18 20 66

225 215 229 669

Navy Team won by 17 points.

HONGKONG BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The semi-final—E. Guimaraes v. Gunder J. R. Lord—will be played on Wednesday next, 20th, at 7.30.

The other semi-final, in which S. Gray meets Wong Po Hong, will be played off on Saturday, the 23rd, at 9 p.m.

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TROUBLE AVERTED.

That little old and venerable of yours must be subject to some of it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

A Reliable Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic and Deodorant, non-Poisonous.

Per gallon tin ... \$2.50
Per pint tin ... 50 cents.

"VICTORIA DISPENSARY."

Telephone 398.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

SALES!
CLEAN!
WATERPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

SUBMARINE FOOD CARRIERS.

SHOULD WE BUILD THEM?

Would the most effective answer to the U-boat be the construction on our part of submarine cargo-carrying vessels? Mr. Simon Lake, the well-known American designer of under-water boats, long ago put it forward as the best solution of the U-boat problem, and Mr. Charles Bright, another authority, now shows how the thing could be done.

In the *Scientific American*, Mr. Bright gives designs for submarine freighters of from 5,000 tons capacity and explains how these might rapidly be constructed to reinforce our alarmingly dwindling merchant tonnage.

These trading submarines are modelled on a standardised pattern. Eighty per cent of their hulls consist of one type and one shape, so that they could be built anywhere and by ordinary steelworkers. Skilled shipwrights are not required in making the sections, though presumably they would be for fitting them together. If necessary, the manufacturing part could be done by the submarine designer.

The scheme of the designer is to arrange the workmen in gangs so that a maximum output can be maintained. In this way it is estimated that a 5,000-ton submarine merchantman could be built in sixty days. By laying them down in batches

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

RAILWAYS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
FOR	STATIONS	TO RAIL
SEANGHAI	SUICHOW	Mar. 10, at 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI	SEANGTUNG	Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI	YINGKOW	Mar. 33, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUENKOW	Mar. 26, at Noon.

SEANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodations; Airships; Electric Light, and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo on through bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern River Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wuchang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SEANGHAI	WINGSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 31, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 31, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 31, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	BOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSEUNG	SUNDAY, Mar. 24, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 23, at 3 p.m.

CATOUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Stevedors on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Berth Lacing are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobeau when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labud Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Chinese Government Passenger Regulations, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

[illegible]

PRIZE MEDAL

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

EMERY

GLASS

BLACK

CLOTH

PAPER

LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.
STEAM FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, ROMBAY,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE STEAMSHIP PANAMA.
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, Limited, at Kowloon, whence to be forwarded from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

12. 1915.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
—
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship,
"KITANO MARU,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
requested to inform them that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their disposal, at
the *Hozokura*, & *Howlong* Wharves, at
Godown Company's Quay, where the
Goods, when the Consignment will be sorted out
each consignment by mark and delivery, can be
obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary by
the *Owner*, to *Pay*.
Goods are to be cleared by the 21st March
1919, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Com-
missioners, and the Co.'s representatives
at an appointed hour on **TUESDAY**
FRIDAY. All claims for the loss of or
presented within the period of the steamer's
voyage, from which date they cannot
be recognised. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 242

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND
MANILA.

**THE Steamship
"SIBERIA MARU."**

The above-named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on
MONDAY, 18th March, 1913, at 5 P.M.
will be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then be taken
from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all
cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd
March, 1913, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All undelivered and damaged Cargo will
be landed into the Company's Godown,
where they will be examined on 25th
March, 1913, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed
after the 3rd April, 1913.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1913. 246

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Observable at
THE GREAT MART, 12,

